

## DEATH OF A BIG INDIAN.

### The Hereditary Chief of the Sioux Nation.

#### How Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses Got His Name—An Important Figure in Government Records.

There was a funeral at the Pine Ridge Agency a few weeks ago of an Indian chief, who was a brave warrior, and as great in diplomacy as he was in battle.

His name was Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses, and he was the hereditary chief of the whole Sioux nation. He was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and was a son of the famous old warrior "A-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses," who died in 1880 at the age of ninety-two, and whose life is intimately connected with the frontier history of this country since the early days of the century.

When an Indian wants to emphasize a fact strongly, he says the exact opposite of what he means, and so the name of the dead chief is a specimen of Indian satire.

His father, in his fights with other Indians, adopted the tactics of the whites. The usual method of the Indians is to ride in circles around the object of attack, narrowing the diameter of the circle as the fight proceeds. But the father used the regulation cavalry charge—a method of warfare that at once distinguished him, and he was given a name which meant "a man of whose horses the enemy is afraid." The Sioux satirist thought to improve on this and condensed it to: "A-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses."

The old man's son, the chief now dead, continued his father's system of tactics, and, with the chieftaincy, was given the title: "Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses."

He was contemporaneous as a chieftain of the Sioux with such Indians as Red Cloud, Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, American Horse, Black Bear, Lone Wolf, Red Leaf and White Thunder, all of whom were men of undoubted courage and natural leaders of their people.

He occupied a peculiar position as chief. His Indian subjects believed that he had great influence with the whites, and they were constantly asking him to have their grievances redressed.

On the other hand, Gen. Crook and Miles recognized that his sway was less disputed than that of any other Indian chief, and they used him to accomplish results which, without him, could only have been secured by threats and hard fighting.

He recognized the great strength of the whites, and became a wise mediator. He was also possessed of exceptional ability, and saw that there was greater honor to himself and benefit to his people by living in peace, both with the white and the red men, than in being in constant conflict with them.

At one time, he had a habit of going out on a hunt with a small force, meeting a superior force of Crows or Pawnees, giving them battle and coming off victorious.

But about twelve years ago, he and a band of Sioux went to the Little Missouri on a buffalo hunt. Spotted Horse and Crazy Head, two of the biggest chiefs of the Crows, were also there with a party of their people. Young-Man-A-Fraid, instead of fighting his hereditary enemies, arranged a peace treaty, and since that time the two nations have been the best of friends.

He recognized the fact that with the disappearance of the buffalo the Indian of the plains would no longer be able to resist the advance of civilization, and, although a great buffalo hunter, he made a strong effort to preserve that animal.

But when his extermination was assured, he advocated peace with the whites, and was ever friendly with them, although sometimes strongly tempted otherwise.

In 1890 and 1891, when the Messiah craze was at its height, and the Sioux were engaged in ghost dances, the dead chief did not encourage them, and could not see that they would get any benefit from their actions, but he held that no one had a right to interfere with them unless they committed some act of violence.

He was absent at the time of the battle of Wounded Knee, but returned soon afterward, and cast the weight of his great influence with the Indians for peace.

When he went back to his people after his first visit to Washington, in 1876, he described to them what he had seen and heard on the journey. He told them about the iron horse which carried him. They understood all that. It was a white man's medicine. He told them about talking wires (telegraph), and they understood that, also; it was white man's magic.

But when he told them about buildings six and seven stories high, that was too much, and he would have to take it back. But he would not, and, as they could not doubt his sincerity, they came to the conclusion that the whites had given him a draught to drink which had bewitched him. For a time there was much talk of getting a new chief.

The Sioux believe that Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses had some brothers being. An effort will be made to find them, and if it is successful one of them will be made the chief by natural right. If the search is a failure, there will be an election for the chief, in which all the Sioux people will engage.

#### The Sultan's New Boat.

The sultan of Morocco has bought a new torpedo boat, and the name he has given it, in Arabic, means: "The bearer of good tidings from Islam to the four quarters of the globe." An English weekly suggests that if the sultan goes in for a really big ironclad he will probably call it (in Arabic, of course) "something to knock the globe into four quarters if it deserves it; otherwise to drive a hole into any other expensive ironclad I have and still bet."

## DESERTED EASTERN FARMS.

### Nearly 2,000 in Massachusetts Alone, Due Chiefly to a Desire for City Life.

Nine hundred and seventy-eight of these abandoned or partially abandoned farms in Massachusetts were reported to the state board of agriculture in 1898, over three hundred in New Hampshire and as many more in Vermont and in Connecticut. In commenting on this singular state of affairs the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor notes an increase in this class of property in townships where the value of the manufacturing product predominates and a decrease in those townships in which the agricultural product exceeds in value that of the factories. Touching the causes of this abandonment the report says:

There is a strange fascination in city life which has always existed and which leads many who are under its spell to prefer poverty and privation in the city to independence and comfort in the country. This fascination is intensified by the undoubted benefits which the modern city offers to those within or near it. And yet it must be admitted that the promise which leads to the abandonment of country life is frequently unfulfilled. The movement from the country toward the city may affect, indeed has affected, the labor market in two ways; it may lead to a dearth of agricultural labor in the depleted districts, thus adding to the burdens which in too many cases the farmer already bears, and it may intensify the competition to which the city laborer is subjected, both as to employment and as to wages. This competition reacts upon those who come to the city for the purpose of improving their fortunes, only to find the opportunities open to them constantly growing less. On the other hand, the life of the farmer, notwithstanding its burdens, was never so easy in many respects as at present. The improvements due to modern invention have lightened farm labor, while the railroad, the telegraph and the press have brought the most retired farms into communication with the activities of the age. The farmer may not be able to amass wealth, nor can the majority of those in cities hope to do so. He is generally sure of a comfortable living as the reward of his toil, and the contingencies that affect his employment are usually no greater than those affecting employment in cities. If opportunities for large profits are open to him he is relieved from the risk incidental to such opportunities. That some of the burdens under which he suffers might be removed and ought to be removed is undeniable; but there are those in the city, working for low wages, liable to periodical employment, to whom life on the abandoned farm would offer an agreeable change; only they must first be convinced that such a change is desirable.

## HE TRUSTS IN HIS DOG.

### Intimate Relations Between the Czar of Russia and a Danish Hound.

The sovereign in Europe who stands most in need of a friend and companion whose fidelity and loyalty are above all suspicion is the unfortunate czar, who, like his predecessors on the throne of Peter the Great, has so often found himself deceived and betrayed by just those of his courtiers, his officials and even his relatives upon whom he had bestowed the greatest amount of kindness.

Under these circumstances it is not astonishing, says the New York Tribune, that he should place his principal reliance on a superb and huge Danish dog, with short, mouse-colored hair and quite as big as a young donkey.

The dog, a gift of his father-in-law, King Christian, of Denmark, is the successor of a similar hound, which lost its life in the terrible railroad accident at Borki, when the imperial train was entirely destroyed, the czar and czarina escaping all injury save the shock to their nerves in the most miraculous manner. Alexander's present dog is not only by his side when he walks out, asleep beside his bed at night, but is also present when he grants audiences, sniffing at strangers in an inquiring and sometimes suspicious manner, which is not without exercising a certain influence upon the treatment accorded by the czar to his visitor.

### Male and Female Brains.

A physician who has had much experience of the insane has examined the brains of one thousand six hundred subjects. He comes to the conclusion that nature makes palpable differences between male and female brains. First, there is a difference in weight, the male being heavier, possibly by one ounce, relative to weight of body; second, while the frontal lobes are equal in the sexes, the parietal are larger in the male and the occipital in the female, who, consequently, has quicker perceptions; third, the female brain is less convoluted in the gray matter and has less service; fourth, the blood supply is more copious in the anterior lobes in the male and the posterior has a larger supply in the female, and these parts have different activities. The blood of the female is also poorer in corpuscles, there being half a million less in a cubic millimeter. He fears that the tendency of too much education or intellectual development in women is to make them lose beauty. He instances the Zoro women of India. They are supreme. They woo the men, control the affairs of the home and nation, transmit property and leave man nothing to do. The result is that they are the ugliest women on earth.

### The Preacher's Voice.

Why a preacher should sing differently from other people is a mystery, but they all do. Every one who has heard preachers sing knows that there is a queer twang about the clerical voice when used in singing that is rarely heard save among preachers and very old members who have attended church so long that they have caught the preacher's tone. The difference is not so much in style as in the variations that a preacher never fails to introduce, and once heard can never be mistaken.

## KILLED HIMSELF FOR A LIVING.

### A Parisian Swindler Who Took a Novel Means of Escaping the Wind.

Gillet, a professional mountebank of Paris, has the peculiar merit of being the organizer of a trick for raising funds which was unknown and undreamed of in the philosophy of the ablest representatives of the old Cour des Miracles, says a writer in the London Telegraph. He pretended to hang himself from a tree seven times during the summer, and on each occasion he was cut down from his gibbet by Good Samaritans, who invariably sent round the hat for him on the spot. In some instances the rescuers may have been Gillet's confederates, but according to what can be gathered he usually preferred to work alone. Having selected a fine day for his operations, Gillet dressed himself carefully and went to the woods of Boulogne or Vincennes. He next made choice of a tree near where young children were playing, and having put a noose round his neck strung himself up. Then he groaned and attracted the children, who ran in alarm to their mothers or nurses, until in a moment there was a crowd around him. Men summoned to the spot, and sometimes the women who were called, extricated the artful mountebank from his apparently perilous position. He was extended on the grass, his hands were rubbed, cordials were pressed to his lips and smelling bottles put under his nose. When he revived the first question put to him was naturally: Why did he do it? Pointing to a pocket of his coat he would say: "Here is a letter which will explain all!" The document being opened contained a communication to the effect that Gillet wanted to hang himself of his own free will. His desire to die was caused by destitution, and he had not eaten for two days. A collection being made for the sufferer he instantly regained the use of his limbs, and before leaving his generous sympathizers treated them to a brief autobiographical sketch, which set forth that he was a respectable young man from the country who had been stranded in Paris and could find no work to do. It is recorded that Gillet performed this trick with great success between July and September, not only in the woods about Paris, but also in the park at Versailles and in the forest of St. Germain. In the last mentioned place he had the good fortune to be cut down just as a generous Paris banker was passing by, who gave him a liberal donation. Gillet naturally took care to tie his noose in a manner calculated to produce the effect which he intended without imperiling his life. In the winter, when the woods are comparatively deserted, Gillet adopted the old trick of pretending to faint or to have an epileptic fit at the corner of the street. His fraud has at last been detected and charitable people have been warned against his knavery, which has not only deceived ordinary men and women but also astute members of the police force.

## CHEATING THE SLOT MACHINES.

### Hundreds of Bogus Pennies Inserted, Supposedly Made by Italian Counterfeiters.

From time to time references are seen in the daily papers, referring to the difficulty experienced by the ferry companies, car lines, etc., in disposing of enormous accumulations of ordinary copper cents. The reader is very apt to remember this, particularly if in exchange for a dollar bill he is returned ninety-five one-cent pieces by a conductor. As a matter of fact, says the New York Herald, there is no excuse for the item, much less for a car conductor or change-taker in unloading his weight of copper upon the always more or less abused passenger. The United States treasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, makes, and has made it a practice for years, of exchanging minor coin for United States money of large denomination, and it has many regular customers who are sojourning. There are a number of curious things about cents as they come to the sub-treasury. In the first place, they are quite extensively counterfeited. This may seem strange, as the profit in a counterfeit cent is necessarily small. It is true, however, nevertheless, and is supposed to be the work of Italians, who, more largely than any other nationality, seem to favor the imitation of our minor and subsidiary coin. The Brooklyn and New Jersey ferry companies, the elevated railroads of both New York and Brooklyn and the various slot-machine companies are regular customers for the exchange of cents for other money at the sub-treasury. At times they turn in enormous quantities, the slot companies alone ranging between one hundred and twenty-five and seven hundred dollars a day. As might be expected, all sorts of oddities in the way of coin come in with the quantity taken in the machines. In addition to the counterfeits are scores of "not one cents" of war times, metal discs and foreign copper, Austrian money predominating. As the copper cent is simply a token, no matter what its condition is, it is redeemed at par if it can in any way be identified as United States money. The popularity of the slot machine a year or so ago brought about a curious condition of affairs in the country. This was nothing short of a "cent famine." The headquarters of the company is in New York, and all agents sent their cents here for redemption, which drained the country of its supply and overstocked the minor coin vaults of the sub-treasury here with cents.

## Notice of Execatrix.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, by an order of the County Court for Linn County, State of Oregon, the undersigned has been duly appointed and is now the duly qualified and acting Execatrix of the last will and testament of Eugene H. Ulin, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all parties having claims against the estate are hereby required to present the same properly verified, within six months from the 6th day of April 1898, the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at the office of Sam'l M. Garland, Lebanon, Ore.

E. J. ULM,  
Ex. of the last will and testament of Eugene H. Ulin, deceased.  
SAM'L M. GARLAND,  
Atty. for Execatrix.

## A Clubbing Offer.

A great many of our readers Linn county like to take the weekly Oregonian. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish it at a reduction from the regular price to those who want both the Express and the Oregonian. The regular price of the Oregonian is \$7.50 per year, and of the Express \$1.50 when in advance. We will furnish both for \$2. per year in advance a saving of one dollar to the subscriber. The Oregonian gives all the general news of the country once a week, and the Express gives all the local news once a week, which will make a most excellent news service for the moderate sum of \$2. per year. Those who are at present subscribers of the Express must pay in all arrearsages and one year in advance to obtain this special price.

Carpets, carpets, carpets. Matting, matting, matting. Buy of the Albany Furniture Co. Baltimore Block, Albany, Oregon.

Hats, hats, hats, when in need of a hat don't fail to look at those in the Racket store, straw hats 5c., 20c., and 25c. Wool hats 30c., 45c. and 50c. Cowboy hats 75c. and \$1.50. Fir hats \$1, \$1.25 and first grade \$1.75. New chollies, fine figured lawn and dress veiling at prices away below competition. Great bargains in white dress goods from 5c. up. Outing flannel, 20 yds. for \$1. Baby's lace caps 20c., 25c. and 35 cents.

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6:15 P. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar. 8:30 A. M.
10:20 P. M.	Lv. Albany	Ar. 4:25 A. M.
10:45 A. M.	Ar. San Francisco	Lv. 7:30 P. M.

The above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany inclusive; also Tangent, Steed, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene and all stations from Roseburg to Astland inclusive.

Roseburg mail—daily:

8:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	Ar. 4:30 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	Lv. Albany	Ar. 12:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	Ar. Roseburg	Lv. 7:00 A. M.

Local passenger trains—daily (except Sunday):

8:30 A. M.	Lv. Albany	Ar. 10:40 A. M.
9:10 A. M.	Lv. Lebanon	Ar. 9:40 A. M.
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